



Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agriculture Information Network

Required Report - public distribution

Date: 12/5/2002

GAIN Report #CH2056

China, People's Republic of

Planting Seeds

Annual

2002

Approved by:

John Wade

U.S. Embassy

Prepared by:

Ralph Gifford, Jiang Junyang, Adam Branson

Report Highlights:

China seed production faced few weather and disease problems this past year and many seed production bases have improved irrigation facilities. The greatest seed production problems continue being the lack of good seed varieties. However, China's seed imports were down and exports are greater. This could be an indication that seed quality is improving and demand for good quality foreign seeds could be lower in the future.

Includes PSD changes: No
Includes Trade Matrix: No
Annual Report
Beijing [CH1], CH

Executive Summary	2
Production	3
Seed Utilization	4
Policy	5
Seed Law	5
Plant Variety Protection	6
Transgenic Planting Seeds	6
Planting Seed Tariff Rate Changes	8
Major Crop Seed Approval	9
Stocks	10
Marketing	10
Trade	11
Summary	12
Imports	15
Wheat Seed	15
Rye Seed	15
Barley Seed	15
Oat Seed	15
Corn Seed	16
Rice Seed	16
Sorghum Seed	17
Other Cereal Grains Seed	17
Soybean Seed	18
Peanut Seed	18
Rape / Canola Seed	18
Sunflower Seed	19
Cotton Seed	19
Sugar Beet Seed	20
Other Beet Seed	20
Alfalfa Grass Seed	21
Clover Grass Seed	21
Fescue Grass Seed	22
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed	22
Rye Grass Seed	23
Timothy Grass Seed	23
Other Forage Plant Seeds	24
Herbaceous Plant Seeds	24
Vegetable Seeds	25
Fruit Seeds	26

Exports	27
Wheat Seed	27
Rye Seed	27
Barley Seed	27
Oat Seed	28
Corn Seed	28
Rice Seed	29
Sorghum Seed	29
Other Cereal Grain Seed	30
Soybean Seed	30
Peanut Seed	31
Rape / Canola Seed	31
Sunflower Seed	32
Cotton Seed	32
Sugar Beet Seed	33
Other Beet Seed	33
Alfalfa Grass Seed	34
Clover Grass Seed	34
Fescue Grass Seed	34
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed	34
Rye Grass Seed	35
Timothy Grass Seed	35
Other Forage Plants Seed	36
Herbaceous Plants Seed	36
Vegetable Seed	37
Fruit Seed	38

Executive Summary

China's commercial seed production is improving. Commercial scale production management has seen steady improvement. Industry representatives report there has also been an unexpected proliferation of seed businesses since the Seed Law went into effect in early 2001. Many of the companies do not produce their own seed. Rather, many act as distributors for larger domestic or international seed operations and agricultural institutions or research centers. For 2002 in particular, commercial scale seed production bases for conventional and hybrid seeds benefitted from good weather.

Farmers are becoming more interested in planting higher value commodities and, as such, have started planting more cash crops. In some northern and coastal areas, farmers have opted to take land out of major crop production in favor of increased planting of vegetables, fruits, and other cash crops. For example, in Shandong province, farmers can now plant up to five vegetable and horticulture crops in a year by using greenhouses. Prior to the development and expansion of greenhouses, farmers reported there was only enough time to plant 3 crops before the weather became too cold and limited production.

China's MY 2001/2002 (July to June) planting seed imports decreased by both volume (5 percent) and value (6 percent) from the previous year. The percentage of planting seed imports from the U.S. also decreased by volume (9 percent) and value (21 percent). China's planting seed exports in MY 2001/2002 increased by volume (21 percent) and value (7 percent).

Both foreign and Chinese seed companies have expressed dissatisfaction with Seed Law enforcement. It appears, to the industry, that there is a great disconnect between the national level Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), the provincial Agricultural Bureaus, and the county seed stations.

Production

Commercial scale seed production bases for conventional and hybrid seeds benefitted from good weather in 2002. There were few reported planting seed disease problems over the last year, also. However, some seed producers report that due to the over-crowding and popularity of a few seed production bases seed diseases can be a problem if not managed carefully. Seed production bases in western China have benefitted from international donor organizations providing funding for irrigation.

In a speech at the beginning of 2002, China reportedly had 18 seed companies with annual sales over RMB 50 million and 7 seed companies with annual sales over RMB 100 million (RMB 8.265 equals US \$1.00). Industry representatives report there has been an unexpected proliferation of small- and medium-sized seed businesses since the Seed Law (CH1052) went into effect in early 2001. The growth is not expected to be sustainable and the long term forecast is for many of the seed companies to either merge with the larger enterprises or to close operations. Many of the small- and medium-sized companies do not produce their own seed. Rather, many act as distributors for larger domestic or international seed operations and agricultural institutions or research centers. The growth of the smaller enterprises is likely a result of many county seed stations privatizing their operations through employee buyouts and from seed station entrepreneurs establishing their own offices and distribution channels.

Industry estimates for 2002 major crops seed production show an oversupply of cotton and corn seed. One industry representative indicates that 2002 corn seed production area increased from 26.7 thousand hectares to 43.3 thousand hectares. The land appears to have been converted from corn acreage for non-seed purposes due to expected high profits in the seed industry. Another industry representative supported the same belief that China corn seed may be oversupplied by as much as 40 to 50 percent for the upcoming planting year. This will likely drive down seed prices and farmers could react by planting less land to seed unless export markets open. Cotton seed companies report that domestic production is improving and point to China's ability to export over 106 metric ton of cotton seed in the last marketing year.

On April 1, 2002 China implemented new guidelines for foreign investment in planting seed operations that conduct seed development and production. (A translation of the agriculture relevant portions of the material is available in USDA GAIN report CH2012). The guidelines prohibit foreign investment in planting seed enterprises that conduct work on genetically engineered crops while also restricting foreign ownership to a minority share in planting seed companies that conduct seed development and production for hybrid and conventional grains, cotton, oilseeds, and potato. The prohibition of foreign investment in bio-technology is altogether new. Some industry sources believe the measure was advanced by Chinese agricultural authorities and research scientists to slow down the advancing work of international planting seed companies. In the end, however, most industry sources report that Chinese farmers will be hurt the most by this prohibition. Farmers will not have access to top quality seeds and seed germ plasm that foreign enterprises are able to provide through joint-venture operations.

Seed companies and trade offices point out that China still has several weaknesses to solve before its seed

production becomes competitive for exports. One weakness, as it pertains to major crop seeds, is that Chinese inefficiencies (small plots of land, large distance from production bases to export locations, water scarcity and waste, etc.) make costs high. However, industry representatives point out that many seed producers avoid paying licensing fees and this helps domestic produced seed remain price competitive. As for grass seeds, industry representatives indicate that the largest problems are few desirable varieties, low germ plasm availability, and small production volumes, and the lack of a cost efficient distribution path for customers.

Seed Utilization

China's agricultural production is dominated by cereals (rice, corn, and wheat). Farmers have shown a willingness, however, to plant more hybrid seeds of these cereals rather than trying to home-store seeds. China, however, still has large stocks of common grains and farmers are becoming more interested in planting higher value commodities and cash crops.

In some locations, farmers have opted to take land out of major crop production in favor of increased planting of vegetables, fruits, and other cash crops. In northern China, farmers can plant five vegetable and horticulture crops in a year by using greenhouses or hot-houses. Prior to the development and expansion of greenhouses and hot-houses, farmers reported there was only enough time to plant 3 crops before the weather became too cold and limited the growing season.

China's reported agricultural planting area has been decreasing since 1999. Water scarcity and high costs for farm inputs along with an over-supply of grains and government efforts at returning farmland have discouraged farmers from using some land for agricultural production. Year 2002 reported production area is still higher than the 5-year average (see below). Some industry sources indicate, however, that official statistics on planted area underestimate the amount of land that is in production and that acreage is greater. This is because Chinese farmers tend to plant several crops over the growing season and farmers may plant on land that is supposed to be kept barren or in native conditions. The general trends indicated in the following table should reflect an accurate indication of what is happening with Chinese planted area even if the area is not exact.

China's Agricultural Planting Area as listed by the National Statistics Bureau										
	1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	1000 Ha	Percent	1000 Ha	Percent	1000 Ha	Percent	1000 Ha	Percent	1000 Ha	Percent
Total Sown Area	153,969	100.0%	155,706	100.0%	156,373	100.0%	156,300	100.0%	155,708	100.0%
Cereals	91,964	59.7%	92,117	59.2%	91,617	58.6%	85,264	54.6%	82,596	53.0%
*Oil-Bearing Crops	23,545	15.3%	24,590	15.8%	25,096	16.0%	28,060	18.0%	27,899	17.9%
Cotton	4,491	2.9%	4,459	2.9%	3,726	2.4%	4,041	2.6%	4,810	3.1%
Bast-Fibers	327	0.2%	224	0.1%	205	0.1%	262	0.2%	323	0.2%
Sugar Crops	1,923	1.2%	1,984	1.3%	1,644	1.1%	1,514	1.0%	1,654	1.1%
Tobacco	2,353	1.5%	1,361	0.9%	1,374	0.9%	1,437	0.9%	1,340	0.9%
**Vegetables	21,073	13.7%	22,293	14.3%	23,702	15.2%	25,775	16.5%	26,556	17.1%
Tea Plantations	1,076	0.7%	1,057	0.7%	1,130	0.7%	1,089	0.7%	1,141	0.7%
Fruit Orchards	8,648	5.6%	8,535	5.5%	8,667	5.5%	8,932	5.7%	9,043	5.8%
* Includes soybeans with traditional oil-bearing crops										
** Includes tubers with traditional vegetable crops										
Numbers may not equal 100 percent due to rounding										

The multiple planting index is an indication of how much of China's land is sown multiple times a year as determined by the MOA. Indications are that the index refers to total planted area divided by total arable land.

From 1995 to 2000, the MOA listed multiple planting index fell from 155 percent to 120 percent. In 2001, the planting index declined slightly to 119.7 percent. This trend is expected to continue as farmers are being encouraged to return poor yielding crop land to trees and grasses. This trend, however, should only continue so long as grain stocks remain strong and farmers can afford good quality planting seeds that promise higher yields.

Although China has tremendous germ plasm resources, many of the varieties are older and do not sell well on the China market. Therefore, there has been some increased acceptance of foreign seeds for cash crops. Several international seed companies report success at having grown seed lines from imported grain and horticultural crop seeds. These companies expect being able to market these conventional and hybrid seeds in China, soon.

It appears that most direct imports of major grain crop seeds are restricted for quarantine or other purposes. Some indications for the continued reluctance of allowing major crop grain seeds from other countries is that it appears Chinese agricultural officials do not believe there is a need for seeds from other nations nor do they want domestic seed operations to face greater competition. China's list of quarantined plants still prohibits corn seed from Vietnam, Thailand, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Romania, Canada, Mexico and the United States due to concerns over *Erwinia Stewartii*. Also, China prohibits soybean seed from Japan, Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States due to concerns of *Phytophthora megasperma*. China customs data, however, indicates that shipments from restricted countries have come into the country for both research and possibly commercial purposes.

Also, within the past year, Chinese quarantine authorities have issued regulations against some grass seed imports over concerns of *Tilletia Fusca* and *Verticillium Wilt*. Local vegetable seed companies have complained that China's quarantine system is not transparent. Some industry members believe that most quarantine restrictions occur when Chinese government officials believe that imported seeds are being brought into the country in large numbers or for speculative ventures. The seed company also reports that the quarantine measures are employed as a barrier to trade rather than as a means of restricting seed diseases or ensuring plant health.

Policy

Seed Law

Both foreign and Chinese seed companies have expressed dissatisfaction with Seed Law enforcement. It appears, to the industry, that there is a great disconnect between the national level MOA and the provincial agriculture bureaus. There is a second disconnect that extends between the provincial agriculture bureaus and the county agriculture stations. Finally, seed companies report that those who should be responsible for enforcement are remiss and point out that no senior officials in China have expressed a will to enforce the Seed Law. Enforcement, companies report, will only happen if the senior levels of government provide a directive that the Seed Law and other agricultural related laws need to be enforced and then continue to monitor the situation.

Companies have been told, after having found counterfeit seed and stolen germplasm, that the national MOA has not the staff nor the means to enforce certain measures of the Seed Law. In addition, provincial agriculture offices have echoed the same concerns that staff are inadequate. And, at the county level, there seems to be no interest in enforcing the law because it is possible that the offender is a local seed station or a seed company that

has a good relationship with local officials.

Some aspects of Seed Law enforcement could be improving. MOA with the State Administration for Industry and Commerce jointly-announced a Notice on Further Strengthening Management on Seeds (No. 11) on September 23, 2002. The directive was then repeated on the MOA web site on November 7, 2002. The announcement directed relevant regulatory bodies to stringently examine the qualifications of seed producers, examine seed quality, and to protect farmers from counterfeit and inferior quality seed.

The announcement also reports the government bodies still involved in seed production and trade should be removed from the practice by the end of the year. The aim is to avoid any appearance of wrongdoing between seed regulators and seed producers. Also, the notice instructs seed regulatory authorities to fight protectionism that may take place at the county level.

In the next year or two, grass seed industry representatives report that China could publish a new Grasslands Law. The law would be beneficial to grasslands in that it would provide some directive to replenishing grasslands and grassland grazing rights. Industry representatives indicate the law could foster greater demand for native and imported grass seeds.

Plant Variety Protection

The most recent publication by the MOA for new-PVP was on January 4, 2002. At that time, China added sweet potato, millet, peach, lychee, watermelon, and two types of edible radishes (see GAIN CH2015). One of the strongest U.S. industry grievances is that China has not yet added any cottonseed varieties to its plant variety protection list. Currently, the new-PVP document lists 56 other seed varieties/species. New publications regarding new-PVP are expected in the coming months.

Transgenic Planting Seeds

Cotton seed remains the only officially recognized commercial transgenic planting seed in China. It appears that the MOA has approved other transgenic seeds, however, seed companies are still waiting for information that would allow commercialization.

Although not for commercial use, China has allowed domestic and international seed companies to plant transgenic seeds and seedlings for field trials that will be used to gather data for safety assessments on whether to allow imports of commercial transgenic crops. Several industry sources believe that China's ultimate decision to allow commercialized planting of more transgenic crops will depend on whether or not grain becomes scarce and whether potential export markets (e.g. Japan, Korea, and EU member nations) relax their stances on biotechnology.

China has conducted some of the world's most advanced research on transgenic rice. Also, press reports over the last year indicate that scientists have performed successful transgenic work on salt-resistant crops (tomatoes, soybeans, rice, poplars) and even on chrysanthemums. Now, there are even some reports that China has been developing biotech pharmaceuticals in vegetables.

Some industry representatives believe that Chinese scientists and research institutes would be able to profit from the commercialization and release of the transgenic seeds. Industry representatives indicate that once the government allows commercialization of transgenic seeds, not only will agricultural universities or transgenic research centers benefit from licensing technology to seed companies, but the nations farmers will benefit from

lowering direct and hidden (labor, health, environmental) costs.

In June 2001, China issued a law regulating agricultural biotechnology (CH1024). This law was followed by safety administration regulations (CH1056). Then, in January 2002, implementing regulations for the law and other regulations were published (CH2002). Within the implementing regulations, there are several separate decrees that lay out the requirements for approval for environmental release, for imports for commercial use, and for labeling. The Ministry of Health is developing labeling regulations for processed products (CH2031). There were also two circulars announced by the Ministry of Agriculture that provided for interim implementation measures (CH2051 and CH2052) of the above mentioned regulations.

Foreign seed companies have complained that the approval requirements are unnecessarily complex for products which already have received approval in other countries. The U.S. government has expressed its concerns to Chinese leaders and has received assurances that biotechnology regulations would not be used as a trade barrier.

As mentioned in the production section of this report, China has prohibited new foreign investment in biotechnology. Such a prohibition is legal under international trade law, but came as a surprise as this is the first time China has ever prohibited foreign investment in a specific technology

Planting Seed Tariff Rate Changes

According to customs data, wheat seed, corn seed, and rice seed are the only planting seeds that still have a tariff assessment. Previously, barley seed for planting, rape seed for planting, and soybean seed for planting faced tariff assessments. Now, however, with China's WTO accession tariff rates have been dropped to zero on barley seed, rape seed, and soybean seed while also lowered for wheat (2002-71%), corn (2002-28%), and rice (2002- 71%). Tariff assessment reductions are scheduled to be for the next several years.

China Planting Seed Customs Rates						
Tariff Line	Description of Goods		Tariff Rate			
			2001	2002	2003	2004
1001.9010	Wheat Seed for Planting	*	114%	71%	68%	65%
1002.0010	Rye Seed for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1003.0010	Barley Seed		91.2%	0%	0%	0%
1004.0010	Oats for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1005.1000	Corn Seed for Planting	*	40%	28%	24%	20%
1006.1010, 1006.1011, 1006.1019	Rice Seed for Planting	*	114%	71%	68%	65%
1007.0010	Sorghum for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1008.9010	Other Cereal Seed for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1201.0010	Soybean Seed for Planting		114%	0%	0%	0%
1202.1010	Peanut in Shell for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1205.0010, 1205.1010, 1205.9010	Rape Seed for Planting		40%	0%	0%	0%
1206.0010	Sunflower for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1207.2010	Cotton Seeds for Planting		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.1100, 1209.1000	Sugar Beet Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.1900, 1209.2910	Other Beet Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2100	Alfalfa Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2200	Clover Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2300	Fescue Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2400	Kentucky Blue Grass		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2500	Rye Grass		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2600	Timothy Grass		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.2900, 1209.2990	Other Forage Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.3000	Herbaceous Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.9100	Vegetable Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
1209.9900, 1209.9910, 1209.9920, 1209.9990	Fruit and Other Seed		0%	0%	0%	0%
Source: China Customs and China's WTO Accession Document						
* indicates the import goods are subject to quota control						
In-Quota imports tariff rates are zero percent (0%)						

Major Crop Seed Approval

Under China's Seed Law and Seed Law Implementation Regulations, the government, through the MOA and provincial agricultural bureaus, can strengthen the regulations for seed examination, seed approval, seed production licenses, and seed management licenses for those crops that are considered major crops.

In essence, this allows the MOA and each province to protect the important local seed industry by forcing applicants for examination, approval, production, or management licenses to undergo more extensive examinations. Another aim is to prevent farmers from using non-registered seeds that may not be guaranteed against crop failures or disease outbreaks prevalent in a given area. Non-major crop seeds may be imported and distributed without provincial scale or national scale testing.

China's List of Major Crop Seeds			
Nationwide	Rice, Wheat, Corn, Soybean, Cotton, Rapeseed, Potato		
Area	Seed Variety	Area	Seed Variety
Beijing	White Cabbage, Watermelon	Anhui	NA
Tianjin	Watermelon	Henan	Peanut, Watermelon
Hebei	NA	Hubei	Peanut, Watermelon
Shanxi	Sunflower, Watermelon	Hunan	Hot Pepper, Watermelon
Inner Mongolia	Sunflower, Sorghum, Sugar Beet	Guangdong	Peanut
Liaoning	Sorghum	Guangxi	Sugar Cane, Watermelon
Jilin	Sorghum	Hainan	NA
Heilongjiang	Sugar Beet, White Cabbage	Chongqing	Hot Pepper, Leaf Mustard
Shanghai	NA	Sichuan	Sweet Potato
Jiangsu	Watermelon, Hot Pepper	Guizhou	NA
Zhejiang	NA	Yunnan	Tea, Sugar Cane
Fujian	NA	Tibet	NA
Jiangxi	Watermelon, Hot Pepper	Shaanxi	Sunflower, Apple
Shandong	White Cabbage, Peanut	Gansu	Watermelon, Linseed
Ningxia	NA	Qinghai	NA
		Xinjiang	Sunflower, Sugar Beet

Stocks

China maintains a seed reserve system for several of its major grain commodities. Seed reserve records are not published. However, many indications are that the reserve stations are not keeping the required volumes of seed. There seems to be little interest in fulfilling the requirement because it is still not clear how the seeds will be rotated. As of now, the reserve stations usually only rotate out their seed stocks following disasters (e.g. floods, fire, etc.). In the last few years, there have been few disasters that merited using the seed reserves. Therefore, many industry sources believe that the seeds in the reserve system are older varieties. Another problem with the seed reserve system is that it seems farmers do not tend to plant the same commodities after disasters occur. Instead, farmers find other crop seeds and may alter their planting in accordance with market forecasts and seasonal climate. Thus, from a market perspective, the government owned seed reserve requirements are difficult to implement.

Marketing

International companies operating in China report there is value in trying to brand seed products on the Chinese market. However, determining what and how to brand seed products has been difficult. For example, take the case of one international seed joint-venture. The company struggled with several questions: a) Does it brand its U.S. operating name? b) Does it brand its Chinese joint-venture (j.v.) name? c) Does it brand its partner in the joint-venture given that partner could have some products in competition or the j.v. may even change after a few years? And d) Does the company brand its seed technology or seed treatment? In the end, the packaging may carry the names of several companies or "brands." As can be seen, any decision to market could have significant ramifications later in business. Also, most advertising of branded products in China, whether domestic or foreign, requires government agencies approval.

Chinese decision makers for grass seed imports will tend to select the lowest price seed when there is a large price difference. However, most decision makers for large scale seed purchases will tend to choose US grass seed when the price gap is narrow. Therefore, some grass seed companies believe that branding the value-added features of seed (e.g. higher germination, less foreign matter, easier management, etc.) is useful.

Seed companies operating in China are aware that what ultimately sells to end-users is not always the best quality seed nor the seed with the best value-added component. So, it has become increasingly important to not only target end-users but also the distributors, government officials, scientists, and trading companies with information about the product and product management through technical sheets and presentation materials.

International seed companies have also found that an important aspect of marketing has been providing educational programs on post-planting seed management to distributors and provincial and county agricultural officials. The information is then supposedly passed along to end users who can then make their own decisions regarding seed purchases.

There have also been large seed demonstration fairs and trade shows that feature the end product. There are several events of this kind, but some events can be more useful than others. Choosing to market seed in this type of event will need to be well planned. Many seed companies report that many of the shows have become more of a money making venture for the organizers rather than a chance to showcase products.

Trade

China's MY 2001/2002 (July to June) planting seed imports decreased by both volume (5 percent) and value (6 percent) from the previous year. The percentage of planting seed imports from the U.S. also decreased by volume (9 percent) and value (21 percent). China's planting seed exports in MY 2001/2002 increased by volume (21 percent) and value (7 percent). Due to the non-existent tariff rates for most planting seed products, most industry sources believe that customs data is modestly reliable.

Value-Added Taxes (VATs) on planting seed imports continue to present some problems. VATs on imported planting seeds can be waved, but the process is quite onerous. Therefore, some importers choose not to fill out the forms and instead lower the declared value of the seeds in order to "break-even". Industry traders report that questions regarding VATs on planting seeds are fewer this year than in previous years.

The most significant volume increases in imported planting seeds were seen in sorghum seeds, sugar beet seeds, and alfalfa grass seeds. The increases in sorghum seeds seems reasonable considering the water shortages that several areas of Northeast China are facing. Also, imports of alfalfa grass seed seem likely to continue so long as the nation continues developing its livestock/dairy sector and continues exporting cut hay and hay pellets to South Korea and other neighboring countries.

The greatest import declines were for soybean seed, sunflower seed, and Kentucky blue grass seeds. It appears that local sunflower seed production has become much stronger and the demand for imported seed may not be as great as in past years. The declines in Kentucky blue grass seed imports was likely due to phytosanitary concerns that customs officers alleged with imported seed.

As for exports, the most significant volume changes were an increase in wheat seed, rice seed, peanut seed, cotton seed, and beet seed. Exports of cotton seed seemed to take several industry members by surprise. According to customs data, China exported over 98 metric tons of cotton seed to Israel and 7 metric tons to the United States. Peanut seed exports were also increased sharply due to large amounts of peanut seed exports to Mexico. Other seed exports were up primarily due to increased exports to North Korea. Export declines were significant for corn seed and "other" grain seeds as regional neighbors demanded less seed this past marketing year.

Small- and medium-sized companies report the largest problem for seed trade is the capital reserve requirement that is stipulated in the Seed Law. The requirement, in essence, forces small seed companies to use larger companies (often state-owned trading houses) to act as agents and import seeds. The agents charge commissions that increases the costs of imports and prices for end-users. Also, the agents gain information regarding suppliers, purchasing prices, varieties, etc. and then become competitors.

Summary

Summary of China's Planting Seed Imports MY2001/2002-World versus U.S.						
(volume: KG) (value: US\$)						
	World		United States		U.S. Share	
	volume	value	volume	value	volume	value
Wheat	19	\$5	0	\$0	0%	0%
Rye Crop	0	\$0	0	\$0	0%	0%
Barley	18	\$58	18	\$58	100%	100%
Oats	0	\$0	0	\$0	0%	0%
Corn	35,963	\$514,910	33	\$552	0%	0%
Rice	4,971	\$7,875	0	\$0	0%	0%
Sorghum	92,902	\$135,027	12	\$14	0%	0%
Other Cereal Grain	64	\$55	24	\$24	38%	44%
Soybean	1,054,226	\$374,272	0	\$0	0%	0%
Peanut	0	\$0	0	\$0	0%	0%
Rape Seed	6	\$20	0	\$0	0%	0%
Sunflower	361,631	\$3,233,404	66,113	\$598,637	18%	19%
Cotton	18,376	\$7,335	0	\$0	0%	0%
Sugar Beet	646,453	\$1,958,649	39,259	\$84,452	6%	4%
Other Beet	5,500	\$21,083	0	\$0	0%	0%
Alfalfa	6,687,372	\$8,905,178	649,027	\$1,269,318	10%	14%
Clover	914,519	\$1,606,277	11,963	\$59,244	1%	4%
Fescue	3,681,281	\$5,433,385	2,540,228	\$4,006,592	69%	74%
Kentucky	1,531,412	\$3,980,425	1,327,429	\$3,459,618	87%	87%
Rye Grass	2,066,936	\$1,906,315	1,288,903	\$1,249,407	62%	66%
Timothy	20,558	\$64,299	20,318	\$62,837	99%	98%
Other Forage	2,043,091	\$4,632,715	1,085,939	\$3,032,920	53%	65%
Herbaceous	105,537	\$3,014,246	7,595	\$1,990,905	7%	66%
Vegetable	4,674,790	\$27,760,374	230,900	\$3,200,848	5%	12%
Fruit & Other Seed	821,029	\$3,912,585	187,108	\$1,085,971	23%	28%
TOTAL	24,766,654	\$67,468,492	7,454,869	\$20,101,397	30%	30%

Imports by Seed Group and Annual Changes, MY 2000/2001 and MY 2001/2002						
(Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD)						
World	MY 2000/2001		MY 2001/2002		vol change	val change
	volume	value	volume	value		
Beets	353,110	\$1,071,155	651,953	\$1,958,649	85%	83%
Grasses	15,774,524	\$29,279,301	16,945,169	\$26,528,594	7%	-9%
Herbaceous	594,012	\$2,346,709	105,537	\$3,014,246	-82%	28%
Vegetables	4,172,295	\$30,297,112	4,674,790	\$27,760,374	12%	-8%
Fruits	1,208,610	\$1,203,878	821,029	\$3,912,585	-32%	225%
Grains & Oilseeds	3,886,855	\$7,328,985	1,549,800	\$4,265,626	-60%	-42%
Cotton	11,760	\$19,920	18,376	\$7,335	56%	-63%
TOTAL	26,001,166	\$71,547,060	24,766,654	\$67,447,409	-5%	-6%
U.S.	MY 2000/2001		MY 2001/2002		vol change	val change
Beets	16	\$52	39,259	\$84,452	245269%	162308%
Grasses	7,107,183	\$15,980,091	6,923,807	\$13,139,936	-3%	-18%
Herbaceous	24,036	\$908,572	7,595	\$1,990,905	-68%	119%
Vegetables	241,288	\$3,904,438	230,900	\$3,200,848	-4%	-18%
Fruits	134,555	\$407,810	187,108	\$595,697	39%	46%
Grains & Oilseeds	656,489	\$3,607,928	66,200	\$599,285	-90%	-83%
Cotton	998	\$2,722	0	\$0	-100%	-100%
TOTAL	8,164,565	\$24,811,613	7,454,869	\$19,611,123	-9%	-21%
Source: China Customs						

Summary of China's Planting Seed Exports, MY 2000/2001 and MY 2001/2002						
(Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD)						
	MY 2000/2001			MY 2001/2002		
	volume	value		volume	value	
Wheat	36,106	\$6,841		579,000	\$113,114	1504%
Rye Crop	23,000	\$10,787		1,800	\$1,112	-92%
Barley	61,520	\$20,804		13,065	\$7,321	-79%
Oats	18,600	\$6,696		8,600	\$5,418	-54%
Corn	1,061,440	\$566,943		533,145	\$562,814	-50%
Rice	7,418,480	\$7,729,404		11,917,683	\$13,753,076	61%
Sorghum	291,970	\$61,803		168,190	\$115,211	-42%
Other Grain	1,218,380	\$231,012		105,600	\$30,670	-91%
Soybean	86,030	\$46,089		119,420	\$45,625	39%
Peanut	98,261	\$49,172		218,460	\$88,806	122%
Rape Seed	10	\$11		0	\$0	-100%
Sunflower	156,781	\$56,377		68,486	\$69,752	-56%
Cotton	209	\$543		106,232	\$265,569	50729%
Sugar Beet	1,608	\$1,609		251	\$243	-84%
Other Beet	0	\$0		65,809	\$78,458	NA
Alfalfa	220,100	\$266,686		139,060	\$174,653	-37%
Clover	3,300	\$1,711		2,740	\$3,800	-17%
Fescue	0	\$0		0	\$0	NA
Kentucky	0	\$0		0	\$0	NA
Rye Grass	0	\$0		13,200	\$26,111	NA
Timothy	33,886	\$29,596		4,900	\$18,618	-86%
Other Forage	2,218,801	\$3,645,976		2,922,462	\$4,054,562	32%
Herbaceous	346,883	\$4,584,831		260,063	\$5,109,535	-25%
Vegetable	3,275,137	\$23,116,507		3,291,216	\$19,216,509	0%
Fruit & Other Seed	1,183,209	\$2,573,124		1,026,254	\$2,430,365	-13%
TOTAL	17,753,711	\$43,006,522		21,565,636	\$46,171,342	21%

Imports**Wheat Seed**

Wheat Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1001.9010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Mexico	0	6	18	\$0	\$1	\$3
Israel	0	0	1	\$0	\$0	\$2
Turkey	0	8	0	\$0	\$7	\$0
Italy	100	0	0	\$646	\$0	\$0
Canada	100	0	0	\$692	\$0	\$0
Total	200	14	19	\$1,338	\$8	\$5
Source: China Customs						

Rye Seed

China has not imported any rye seed for the last three marketing years.

Barley Seed

Barley Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1003.0010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
United States	0	0	18	\$0	\$0	\$58
Australia	24	500	0	\$12	\$1,487	\$0
France	0	100	0	\$0	\$14	\$0
Mexico	0	3	0	\$0	\$1	\$0
Canada	10,000	0	0	\$7,850	\$0	\$0
Total	10,024	603	18	\$7,862	\$1,502	\$58
Source: China Customs						

Oat Seed

Oat Crop Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1004.0010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Others	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Source: China Customs						

Corn Seed

Corn Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1005.1000)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Argentina	5,652	9,723	10655	\$49,920	\$85,127	\$68,278
France	9,207	8,566	10391	\$46,162	\$16,378	\$292,643
Germany	6,432	7,406	2,950	\$119,908	\$106,121	\$44,181
Chile	110	2,565	2,244	\$1,536	\$34,419	\$21,470
India	13	1,654	2,041	\$23	\$4,483	\$10,862
Australia	150	1,400	850	\$2,879	\$5,953	\$8,597
Japan	2,092	1,261	4,737	\$26,173	\$6,599	\$46,991
New Zealand	380	900	688	\$2,824	\$6,580	\$6,780
Philippines	861	580	387	\$4,847	\$3,333	\$2,063
Hungary	320	150	0	\$56	\$2,585	\$0
South Africa	33	12	47	\$38	\$16	\$205
United States	0	0	33	\$0	\$0	\$552
Others	148	118	940	\$399	\$264	\$12,288
Total	25,398	34,335	35,963	\$254,765	\$271,858	\$514,910
Source: China Customs						

Rice Seed

Rice Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1006.1010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Thailand	3,720	9,730	4,920	\$3,348	\$13,899	\$7,380
Japan	1,560	21	42	\$34,024	\$162	\$411
Philippines	0	0	9	\$0	\$0	\$84
Total	5,280	9,751	4,971	\$37,372	\$14,061	\$7,875
Source: China Customs						

Sorghum Seed

Sorghum Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1007.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Australia	190	18,600	92,140	\$1,015	\$30,506	\$133,737
Japan	160	349	466	\$155	\$2,324	\$473
United States	0	231	12	\$0	\$1,829	\$14
Others	0	0	284	\$0	\$0	\$803
Total	350	19,180	92,902	\$1,170	\$34,659	\$135,027
Source: China Customs						

Other Cereal Grains Seed

Other Grain Crop Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1008.9010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
China	128	125	40	\$100	\$98	\$31
United States	0	0	24	\$0	\$0	\$24
Mexico	6	0	0	\$25	\$0	\$0
Total	134	125	64	\$125	\$98	\$55
Source: China Customs						

Soybean Seed

Soybean Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1201.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Canada	2,557,170	2,637,960	1,054,224	\$1,007,559	\$909,075	\$374,271
Yugoslavia	0	0	2	\$0	\$0	\$1
Japan	0	20	0	\$0	\$548	\$0
Russia	164,900	0	0	\$29,682	\$0	\$0
Taiwan	3,000	0	0	\$3,710	\$0	\$0
United States	1,523	0	0	\$609	\$0	\$0
Total	2,726,593	2,637,980	1,054,226	\$1,041,560	\$909,623	\$374,272
Source: China Customs						

Peanut Seed

Peanut Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1202.1010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
India	0	6	0	\$0	\$2	\$0
Total	0	6	0	\$0	\$2	\$0
Source: China Customs						

Rape / Canola Seed

Rape / Canola Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1205.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Canada	0	0	6	0	0	20
Total	0	0	6	0	0	20
Source: China Customs						

Sunflower Seed

Sunflower Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1206.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Argentina	20	414,899	264,917	\$176	\$1,847,918	\$2,274,887
United States	1,011,267	656,258	66,113	\$4,935,606	\$3,606,099	\$598,637
Australia	120,973	50,245	12,545	\$363,569	\$165,741	\$38,383
India	259,000	50,079	9,286	\$1,137,842	\$217,835	\$134,842
France	4,568	1,146	3,933	\$98,350	\$76,955	\$151,987
Israel	10,200	6,959	3,328	\$61,400	\$52,929	\$18,381
South Africa	110,004	580	0	\$478,507	\$50,715	\$0
Bolivia	20,005	0	0	\$82,023	\$0	\$0
Others	1,656	4,695	1,509	\$8,841	\$78,982	\$16,287
Total	1,537,693	1,184,861	361,631	\$7,166,314	\$6,097,174	\$3,233,404
Source: China Customs						

Cotton Seed

Cotton Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1207.2010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Israel	460	10,760	18,376	\$108	\$17,195	\$7,335
United States	998	998	0	\$6,208	\$2,722	\$0
Greece	0	2	0	\$0	\$3	\$0
Total	1,458	11,760	18,376	\$6,316	\$19,920	\$7,335
Source: China Customs						

Sugar Beet Seed

Sugar Beet Seed Imports By Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.1100)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Germany	846	324,421	555,072	\$470	\$815,782	\$1,400,674
United States	38	6	39,259	\$577	\$20	\$84,452
France	0	20,000	37,288	\$0	\$100,000	\$280,198
Belgium	2,047	8,271	13,500	\$42,765	\$151,533	\$174,000
Australia	0	0	1,100	\$0	\$0	\$9,184
Netherlands	111	0	234	\$807	\$0	\$10,141
Sweden	61	292	0	\$429	\$358	\$0
Denmark	115	0	0	\$14,610	\$0	\$0
Total	3,218	352,990	646,453	\$59,658	\$1,067,693	\$1,958,649
Source: China Customs						

Other Beet Seed

Other Beet Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.1900)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Germany	6	51	4,500	\$3	\$280	\$17,553
Belgium	0	0	1,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,530
Japan	0	90	0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0
Netherlands	0	20	0	\$0	\$2,150	\$0
United States	0	10	0	\$0	\$32	\$0
Sweden	2	0	0	\$141	\$0	\$0
Total	8	120	5,500	\$144	\$3,462	\$21,083
Source: China Customs						

Alfalfa Grass Seed

Alfalfa Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (volume: kg) (value: USD) (HS 1209.2100)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Canada	180,607	3,400,820	5,766,239	\$382,898	\$5,499,194	\$7,068,397
United States	335,548	900,931	649,027	\$1,129,433	\$2,462,049	\$1,269,318
Australia	0	500	111,146	\$0	\$3,000	\$278,557
France	0	7,000	99,933	\$0	\$11,550	\$187,725
Germany	0	184,000	61,000	\$0	\$311,900	\$101,045
New Zealand	0	0	24	\$0	\$0	\$115
Sweden	0	0	3	\$0	\$0	\$21
Pakistan	20,000	240,000	0	\$21,955	\$259,523	\$0
Italy	0	220,000	0	\$0	\$360,700	\$0
Netherlands	73,875	89,850	0	\$171,769	\$175,207	\$0
Denmark	0	8,000	0	\$0	\$13,920	\$0
Hungary	0	1,950	0	\$0	\$5,572	\$0
Japan	0	2	0	\$0	\$3	\$0
Total	610,030	5,053,053	6,687,372	\$1,706,055	\$9,102,618	\$8,905,178
Source: China Customs						

Clover Grass Seed

Clover Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2200)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Australia	168,005	196,000	373,450	\$332,038	\$352,050	\$701,442
New Zealand	113,377	300,488	181,091	\$229,472	\$537,318	\$330,857
Denmark	61,700	120,800	148,650	\$135,955	\$243,686	\$280,103
Canada	74,100	71,250	136,525	\$84,458	\$76,113	\$116,220
Netherlands	3,000	1	62,840	\$5,984	\$2,480	\$118,411
United States	82,060	42,046	11,963	\$209,664	\$121,818	\$59,244
Germany	13,000	20,000	0	\$27,510	\$32,960	\$0
Total	515,242	750,585	914,519	\$1,025,081	\$1,366,425	\$1,606,277
Source: China Customs						

Fescue Grass Seed

Fescue Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000-MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2300)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
United States	2,251,020	2,351,409	2,540,228	\$3,466,927	\$3,892,194	\$4,006,592
Denmark	192,872	610,900	725,848	\$289,929	\$929,262	\$925,153
Canada	20,166	57,323	166,962	\$30,842	\$92,736	\$182,380
Netherlands	65,075	156,296	118,782	\$110,925	\$228,441	\$148,485
Germany	0	1,950	118,053	\$0	\$3,030	\$151,128
Hungary	2,000	4,000	0	\$5,960	\$10,161	\$0
Others	95	0	11,408	\$496	\$0	\$19,647
Total	2,531,228	3,181,878	3,681,281	\$3,905,079	\$5,155,824	\$5,433,385
Source: China Customs						

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Imports						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2400)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
United States	1,689,523	2,106,529	1,327,429	\$5,058,952	\$6,112,704	\$3,459,618
Denmark	288,900	302,640	201,976	\$637,010	\$768,185	\$517,530
Canada	32,026	5,176	1,995	\$82,747	\$11,802	\$3,193
Sweden	0	0	12	\$0	\$0	\$84
New Zealand	0	19,935	0	\$0	\$42,791	\$0
Netherlands	1,300	2,475	0	\$2,895	\$5,371	\$0
Germany	12,000	0	0	\$23,300	\$0	\$0
Hungary	500	0	0	\$1,489	\$0	\$0
Total	2,024,249	2,436,755	1,531,412	\$5,806,393	\$6,940,853	\$3,980,425
Source: China Customs						

Rye Grass Seed

Rye Grass Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2500)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
United States	1,079,214	881,067	1,288,903	\$1,610,033	\$956,777	\$1,249,407
Denmark	265,450	432,012	502,838	\$265,188	\$380,393	\$415,525
Netherlands	382,725	479,070	167,767	\$288,043	\$313,266	\$127,743
Germany	25,000	320,000	40,103	\$23,026	\$222,332	\$30,114
Australia	5,000	33,600	38,000	\$4,200	\$25,184	\$57,143
New Zealand	21,000	177,083	28,325	\$20,290	\$151,802	\$25,394
Canada	4,021	550	997	\$6,417	\$883	\$968
Sweden	0	4	3	\$0	\$7	\$21
France	0	12,000	0	\$0	\$5,400	\$0
Hungary	1,500	11,010	0	\$5,118	\$21,371	\$0
Romania	20,000	0	0	\$13,000	\$0	\$0
Total	1,803,910	2,346,396	2,066,936	\$2,235,315	\$2,077,415	\$1,906,315
Source: China Customs						

Timothy Grass Seed

Timothy Grass Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2600)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
United States	25,188	40,426	20,318	\$55,122	\$144,099	\$62,837
Australia	0	124	200	\$0	\$120	\$1,360
Netherlands	12,000	6,145	40	\$17,880	\$16,200	\$102
Denmark	1	4,000	0	\$1	\$21,920	\$0
New Zealand	2,000	1,200	0	\$12,560	\$6,576	\$0
South Korea	0	356	0	\$0	\$1,013	\$0
Syria	0	50	0	\$0	\$68	\$0
Canada	47,070	0	0	\$126,617	\$0	\$0
Japan	700	0	0	\$8,931	\$0	\$0
Norway	2,000	0	0	\$2,980	\$0	\$0
Germany	1,000	0	0	\$1,399	\$0	\$0
Hong Kong	58	0	0	\$259	\$0	\$0
Total	90,017	52,301	20,558	\$225,749	\$189,996	\$64,299
Source: China Customs						

Other Forage Plant Seeds

Other Forage Plants Seeds Imports by Origins						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2900, 1209.2990)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
United States	944,049	784,775	1,085,939	\$3,484,471	\$2,290,450	\$3,032,920
Canada	315,592	954,993	673,376	\$574,930	\$1,670,622	\$964,022
Denmark	283,900	99,000	115,719	\$611,440	\$183,305	\$227,854
Australia	4,050	33,750	63,467	\$19,438	\$94,110	\$110,938
Argentina	0	0	40,003	\$0	\$0	\$144,210
Germany	26,000	0	33,150	\$39,816	\$0	\$64,487
New Zealand	5,000	8,750	19,860	\$19,920	\$41,908	\$70,735
Uruguay	0	0	10,999	\$0	\$0	\$14,300
Netherlands	7,651	23,965	0	\$61,773	\$79,680	\$0
South Africa	20,000	19,325	0	\$110,000	\$48,313	\$0
Others	6,329	28,998	578	\$28,681	\$37,782	\$3,249
Total	1,612,571	1,953,556	2,043,091	\$4,950,469	\$4,446,170	\$4,632,715
Source: China Customs						

Herbaceous Plant Seeds

Herbaceous Plants Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.3000)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Taiwan	142,321	196,671	49,502	\$333,366	\$552,705	\$199,052
Netherlands	195,884	275,859	38,357	\$400,146	\$410,752	\$221,230
United States	17,630	24,036	7,595	\$913,492	\$908,572	\$1,990,905
Brazil	10,488	22,280	4,864	\$3,287	\$7,107	\$2,275
Japan	28,278	253	689	\$166,721	\$221,197	\$330,564
Australia	34,043	10,399	6	\$11,999	\$8,535	\$78
Mexico	21,927	14,620	0	\$5,721	\$3,749	\$0
South Africa	16,890	7,533	0	\$4,356	\$3,041	\$0
Thailand	5,500	12	0	\$1,772	\$35,798	\$0
Others	7,188	42,349	4,524	\$97,485	\$195,253	\$270,142
Total	480,149	594,012	105,537	\$1,938,345	\$2,346,709	\$3,014,246
Source: China Customs						

Vegetable Seeds

Vegetable Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.9100)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Thailand	1,549,345	1,869,797	2,305,651	\$2,648,285	\$2,672,442	\$2,345,569
Australia	984,890	878,615	874,327	\$2,327,662	\$2,166,881	\$1,868,136
Japan	6,827,472	807,183	649,268	\$11,540,719	\$13,206,573	\$8,189,871
United States	315,175	241,288	230,900	\$4,625,426	\$3,904,438	\$3,200,848
New Zealand	309,574	163,378	178,537	\$465,035	\$302,678	\$243,669
Denmark	28,555	9,231	123,521	\$115,590	\$60,458	\$556,069
South Korea	72,306	71,870	101,679	\$2,096,989	\$2,827,903	\$3,508,582
Netherlands	57,056	33,890	69,218	\$461,778	\$860,647	\$2,744,315
Germany	7,082	974	66,217	\$33,329	\$6,597	\$164,937
Taiwan	22,619	28,517	58,625	\$790,109	\$1,247,144	\$1,783,964
France	4,480	9,188	10,279	\$85,694	\$265,406	\$669,340
Hong Kong	204,531	39,356	2,000	\$878,527	\$85,256	\$46,138
Israel	747	1,031	677	\$1,076,434	\$2,378,739	\$2,334,776
Indonesia	40,202	70	600	\$46,277	\$2,808	\$572
Spain	9,690	0	364	\$10,249	\$905	\$17,938
Vietnam	2,000	7,008	0	\$2,000	\$7,423	\$0
Others	1,251	10,899	2,927	\$67,647	\$300,814	\$85,650
Total	10,436,975	4,172,295	4,674,790	\$27,271,750	\$30,297,112	\$27,760,374
Source: China Customs						

Fruit Seeds

Fruit and Other Seed Imports by Origin						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.9900)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Taiwan	281,606	552,479	320,331	\$1,794,462	\$118,574	\$1,066,766
United States	193,728	134,555	187,108	\$595,697	\$407,810	\$1,085,971
Canada	0	3,104	125,677	\$0	\$146,432	\$261,421
India	358	2,465	35,118	\$3,439	\$33,312	\$433,795
Indonesia	25,596	1,688	31,018	\$13,858	\$1,798	\$6,970
Australia	79,265	24,292	26,725	\$38,950	\$35,195	\$28,309
Netherlands	27,909	15,076	23,983	\$21,706	\$15,853	\$75,663
Thailand	7,100	240	22,378	\$90,910	\$310	\$581,688
Argentina	0	0	20,000	\$0	\$0	\$13,600
Japan	14,482	81	18,535	\$135,544	\$25,365	\$250,700
Belgium	7,500	300,000	0	\$13,132	\$255,000	\$0
Mynamar	48,000	108,000	0	\$2,706	\$7,828	\$0
France	10,003	50,508	2	\$10,046	\$79,910	\$56
Mexico	4,360	5,754	410	\$1,666	\$9,873	\$640
Mauritius	9,340	1,466	140	\$17,215	\$1,802	\$144
Others	16,864	8,902	9,604	\$104,290	\$64,816	\$106,862
Total	726,111	1,208,610	821,029	\$2,843,621	\$1,203,878	\$3,912,585
Source: China Customs						

Exports**Wheat Seed**

Wheat Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1001.9010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
North Korea	515,000	36,000	576,000	\$119,609	\$6,805	\$111,464
Afghanistan	0	0	3,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,650
Nigeria	0	106	0	\$0	\$36	\$0
Mongolia	20,000	0	0	\$3,600	\$0	\$0
Total	535,000	36,106	579,000	\$123,209	\$6,841	\$113,114
Source: China Customs						

Rye Seed

Rye Crop Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1002.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
North Korea	200	23,000	1,800	\$48	\$10,787	\$1,112
Total	200	23,000	1,800	\$48	\$10,787	\$1,112
Source: China Customs						

Barley Seed

Barley Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1003.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
North Korea	0	61,520	9,000	\$0	\$20,804	\$6,480
Vietnam	0	0	4,000	\$0	\$0	\$822
Japan	115	0	65	\$191	\$0	\$19
Total	115	61,520	13,065	\$191	\$20,804	\$7,321
Source: China Customs						

Oat Seed

Oat Crop Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1004.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
North Korea	2,000	18,600	8,600	\$700	\$6,696	\$5,418
Mongolia	20,000	0	0	\$4,800	\$0	\$0
Japan	19,000	0	0	\$9,690	\$0	\$0
Total	41,000	18,600	8,600	\$15,190	\$6,696	\$5,418

Source: China Customs

Corn Seed

Corn Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1005.1000)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Vietnam	0	500,000	300,000	\$0	\$57,390	\$199,320
Thailand	0	560,000	200,000	\$0	\$508,475	\$313,254
Japan	18,679	0	27,795	\$41,629	\$0	\$45,935
North Korea	0	0	5,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,675
Pakistan	20	440	350	\$20	\$78	\$630
Bangladesh	0	1,000	0	\$0	\$1,000	\$0
Total	18,699	1,061,440	533,145	\$41,649	\$566,943	\$562,814

Source: China Customs

Rice Seed

Rice Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1006.1010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Vietnam	4,321,520	7,560,715	11,621,191	\$5,213,305	\$7,755,815	\$13,200,011
Bangladesh	240,531	39,695	192,458	\$604,624	\$97,891	\$367,124
Guinea	22,500	37,000	43,900	\$23,918	\$40,700	\$81,495
Pakistan	416	3,150	24,990	\$151	\$403	\$44,032
Indonesia	0	0	18,929	\$0	\$0	\$38,363
Cambodia	90	14,409	11,080	\$41	\$13,567	\$14,040
Singapore	0	0	3,000	\$0	\$0	\$6,285
Sierra Leone	0	50,000	1,800	\$0	\$24,162	\$1,279
Philippines	1,003	60,480	0	\$1,009	\$100,714	\$0
Myanmar	370,023	0	0	\$246,158	\$0	\$0
North Korea	13,000	0	0	\$18,915	\$0	\$0
Others	18	706	335	\$241	\$2,422	\$447
Total	4,969,101	7,766,155	11,917,683	\$6,108,362	\$8,035,674	\$13,753,076
Source: China Customs						

Sorghum Seed

Sorghum Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1007.0010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Japan	27,226	210,540	127,290	\$15,329	\$45,310	109745
South Korea	0	20,000	40,000	\$0	\$2,562	3600
United States	0	0	600	\$0	\$0	1240
North Korea	150	2,000	300	\$257	\$290	626
Belgium	0	59,430	0	\$0	\$13,640	0
Zimbabwe	0	440	0	\$0	\$8,935	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	\$0	\$1	0
Taiwan	4,452,030	0	0	\$481,465	\$0	0
Total	4,479,406	292,410	168,190	\$497,051	\$70,738	\$115,211
Source: China Customs						

Other Cereal Grain Seed

Other Grain Crop Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1008.9010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	0	1,080,000	60,000	\$0	\$177,020	\$6,600
Japan	144,705	118,500	25,500	\$50,475	\$50,142	\$13,510
Germany	0	0	20,000	\$0	\$0	\$10,360
Hong Kong	0	0	100	\$0	\$0	\$200
Thailand	0	19,880	0	\$0	\$3,850	\$0
Netherlands	81,520	0	0	\$34,341	\$0	\$0
Belgium	39,480	0	0	\$22,200	\$0	\$0
United Kingdom	10,500	0	0	\$4,528	\$0	\$0
Total	276,205	1,218,380	105,600	\$111,544	\$231,012	\$30,670
Source: China Customs						

Soybean Seed

Soybean Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1201.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
North Korea	5,000	10,000	99,420	\$1,250	\$6,200	\$36,435
Japan	2,910,480	76,030	20,000	\$949,760	\$39,889	\$9,190
Total	2,915,480	86,030	119,420	\$951,010	\$46,089	\$45,625
Source: China Customs						

Peanut Seed

Peanut Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1202.1010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Mexico	0	0	111,990	\$0	\$0	\$50,684
Russia	0	0	35,400	\$0	\$0	\$11,760
Greece	0	31,800	32,010	\$0	\$16,668	\$12,415
United Kingdom	27,390	0	14,760	\$12,538	\$0	\$2,700
Italy	13,750	0	14,100	\$5,913	\$0	\$6,485
Malaysia	0	20,790	10,200	\$0	\$13,081	\$4,762
Portugal	351,920	45,000	0	\$196,292	\$18,900	\$0
Indonesia	0	671	0	\$0	\$523	\$0
Germany	570,715	0	0	\$306,164	\$0	\$0
Netherlands	216,490	0	0	\$113,053	\$0	\$0
France	83,070	0	0	\$42,528	\$0	\$0
Canada	54,840	0	0	\$25,226	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	1,318,175	98,261	218,460	\$701,714	\$49,172	\$88,806
Source: China Customs						

Rape / Canola Seed

Rape / Canola Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1205.0010)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Taiwan	0	10	0	\$0	\$11	\$0
Mongolia	18,000	0	0	\$6,480	\$0	\$0
Japan	1,505	0	0	\$1,874	\$0	\$0
Burma	450	0	0	\$434	\$0	\$0
TOTAL	19,955	10	0	\$8,788	\$11	\$0
Source: China Customs						

Sunflower Seed

Sunflower Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1206.0010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Malaysia	122,620	63,787	20,750	\$53,973	\$22,220	\$6,225
Australia	0	0	18,000	\$0	\$0	\$14,600
Taiwan	0	0	15,795	\$0	\$0	\$7,108
North Korea	0	0	5,000	\$0	\$0	\$26,000
Canada	0	0	2,850	\$0	\$0	\$2,754
Hong Kong	0	1,348	2,710	\$0	\$295	\$3,673
Israel	0	0	2,215	\$0	\$0	\$3,323
France	0	1,500	1,024	\$0	\$2,400	\$1,756
Japan	1,393	42,586	142	\$41,808	\$18,081	\$4,313
Indonesia	40,500	47,215	0	\$13,800	\$13,158	\$0
Poland	0	17,500	0	\$0	\$11,704	\$0
Ivory Coast	0	345	0	\$0	\$222	\$0
Nigeria	0	0	0	\$0	\$1	\$0
Singapore	30,015	0	0	\$15,137	\$0	\$0
Thailand	19,350	0	0	\$3,070	\$0	\$0
Germany	17,010	0	0	\$17,775	\$0	\$0
Netherlands	280	0	0	\$442	\$0	\$0
Total	231,168	174,281	68,486	\$146,005	\$68,081	\$69,752
Source: China Customs						

Cotton Seed

Cotton Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1207.2010)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Israel	0	0	98,694	\$0	\$0	\$246,736
United States	0	0	7,538	\$0	\$0	\$18,833
Japan	3	209	0	\$20	\$543	\$0
Burma	128	0	0	\$287	\$0	\$0
Total	131	209	106,232	\$307	\$543	\$265,569
Source: China Customs						

Sugar Beet Seed

Sugar Beet Seed Exports By Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.1100)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Krygzstan	0	0	251	0	0	243
Belgium	0	1607	0	0	1,608	0
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	1	0
Total	0	1608	251	0	1,609	243

Source: China Customs

Other Beet Seed

Other Beet Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.1900)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Greece	0	0	50,753	\$0	\$0	\$18,786
South Korea	0	0	15,016	\$0	\$0	\$59,636
North Korea	550	0	40	\$245	\$0	\$36
Japan	2,508	0	0	\$5,205	\$0	\$0
Total	3,058	0	65,809	\$5,450	\$0	\$78,458

Source: China Customs

Alfalfa Grass Seed

Alfalfa Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (volume: kg) (value: USD) (HS 1209.2100)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Japan	169,846	220,000	137,000	\$230,151	\$266,361	\$168,712
North Korea	770	100	2,060	\$2,324	\$325	\$5,941
South Korea	4,950	0	0	\$4,600	\$0	\$0
France	60	0	0	\$72	\$0	\$0
Total	175,626	220,100	139,060	\$237,147	\$266,686	\$174,653
Source: China Customs						

Clover Grass Seed

Clover Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2200)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
Japan	0	3,300	2000	\$0	\$1,711	\$1,040
North Korea	1,300	0	740	\$4,935	\$0	\$2,760
South Korea	4,500	0	0	\$9,371	\$0	\$0
Total	5,800	3,300	2,740	\$14,306	\$1,711	\$3,800
Source: China Customs						

Fescue Grass Seed

China has not exported any fescue grass seed for any of the previous three marketing years.

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2400)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	25	0	0	\$500	\$0	0
Others	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	0
Total	25	0	0	\$500	\$0	0
Source: China Customs						

Rye Grass Seed

Rye Grass Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2500)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
North Korea	0	0	13,200	\$0	\$0	\$26,111
Total	0	0	13,200	\$0	\$0	\$26,111
Source: China Customs						

Timothy Grass Seed

Timothy Grass Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.2600)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	15,480	10,986	4,900	\$6,396	\$14,292	\$18,618
Netherlands	0	12,900	0	\$0	\$11,304	\$0
Japan	0	10,000	0	\$0	\$4,000	\$0
Germany	96	0	0	\$1,209	\$0	\$0
Total	15,576	33,886	4,900	\$7,605	\$29,596	\$18,618
Source: China Customs						

Other Forage Plants Seed

Other Forage Plants Seeds Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	322,572	963,408	1,637,772	\$472,972	\$2,100,665	\$2,915,913
Japan	617,473	1,092,347	716,080	\$949,737	\$1,368,726	\$741,632
United Kingdom	17,069	90,900	425,000	\$6,354	\$16,422	\$147,745
Netherlands	141,486	49,005	102,670	\$156,797	\$75,341	\$47,017
Greece	0	0	16,800	\$0	\$0	\$5,712
F.S. Micronesia	0	0	11,800	\$0	\$0	\$59,000
North Korea	840	0	3,000	\$3,108	\$0	\$9,900
United States	10,000	22,268	8,000	\$39,500	\$83,858	\$96,400
Germany	48,000	123	0	\$59,246	\$806	\$0
Taiwan	2,368	0	40	\$5,155	\$0	\$40
Others	11	300	1,300	\$43	\$158	\$31,203
Total	1,159,819	2,218,351	2,922,462	\$1,692,912	\$3,645,976	\$4,054,562
Source: China Customs						

Herbaceous Plants Seed

Herbaceous Plants Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.3000)						
		Volume			Value	
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	129,837	193,185	99,276	\$657,112	\$684,787	\$307,166
Japan	217,018	51,810	93,080	\$3,054,051	\$2,450,426	\$3,847,845
Netherlands	45,932	85,074	31,627	\$252,481	\$487,132	\$273,998
Germany	37,514	6,091	12,579	\$116,911	\$59,882	\$84,635
United States	4,713	7,853	11,826	\$145,486	\$64,551	\$115,042
France	4,940	2,404	8,309	\$57,831	\$30,568	\$58,120
Hong Kong	2,340	75	1,983	\$17,159	\$88,676	\$17,668
Czech Republic	1,822	179	515	\$14,683	\$1,442	\$3,379
Denmark	86	652	257	\$72,727	\$553,349	\$242,191
Spain	232,500	0	0	\$207,290	\$0	\$0
Others	361	547	611	\$89,083	\$169,985	\$159,491
Total	677,063	347,870	260,063	\$4,684,814	\$4,590,798	\$5,109,535
Source: China Customs						

Vegetable Seed

Vegetable Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilograms) (Value: USD)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	370,381	815,520	1,642,951	\$4,438,196	\$5,025,207	\$4,018,143
Netherlands	281,811	286,249	408,715	\$3,322,299	\$2,165,408	\$2,624,698
Japan	447,805	395,483	301,618	\$1,971,421	\$1,602,702	\$1,970,845
United States	462,105	261,357	169,612	\$13,361,195	\$9,848,697	\$7,439,358
Taiwan	129,642	191,112	154,837	\$1,593,406	\$684,693	\$609,570
North Korea	151,000	1,500	81,925	\$75,960	\$12,750	\$102,538
Germany	7,274	28,888	71,297	\$13,899	\$29,720	\$69,608
Thailand	25,533	128,671	67,875	\$96,886	\$159,579	\$97,753
Hong Kong	147,561	91,913	65,515	\$154,830	\$96,509	\$60,783
Mexico	0	0	64,400	\$0	\$0	\$139,580
France	73,332	80,664	49,217	\$874,379	\$676,111	\$417,643
Singapore	9,641	11,565	40,273	\$25,987	\$50,918	\$67,033
Malaysia	26,560	47,601	39,288	\$100,305	\$151,173	\$128,897
Vietnam	36,441	35,287	35,423	\$50,640	\$53,430	\$54,282
Italy	143,178	39,898	34,904	\$2,029,729	\$637,427	\$509,591
Russia	0	8,494	15,624	\$0	\$48,948	\$104,614
Spain	19,646	29,572	9,118	\$19,648	\$71,565	\$40,289
Bangladesh	6,043	4,355	8,758	\$188,709	\$182,483	\$184,057
Israel	1,855	1,000	5,975	\$30,489	\$30,000	\$168,515
Pakistan	2,248	3,319	5,762	\$54,062	\$41,224	\$81,732
Australia	1,002	17,972	5,059	\$18,309	\$38,714	\$10,861
Denmark	9,542	1,845	3,863	\$124,764	\$22,022	\$47,016
India	1,768	3,940	2,766	\$197,631	\$322,420	\$189,699
Indonesia	58,944	745,651	366	\$213,244	\$621,977	\$40,368
Others	27,008	50,345	6,075	\$424,344	\$613,788	\$39,036
Total	2,440,320	3,282,201	3,291,216	\$29,380,332	\$23,187,465	\$19,216,509
Source: China Customs						

Fruit Seed

Fruit and Other Seed Exports by Destination						
(MY 1999/2000 to MY 2001/2002) (Volume: Kilogram) (Value: USD) (HS 1209.9900)						
	Volume			Value		
	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002	MY 1999/2000	MY 2000/2001	MY 2001/2002
South Korea	613,846	659,914	457,720	\$1,285,011	\$958,023	\$911,532
Japan	363,686	408,851	371,155	\$943,023	\$1,220,813	\$946,067
Taiwan	6,132	17,571	83,250	\$42,603	\$129,791	\$149,774
Germany	282	77,798	29,199	\$8,047	\$47,688	\$22,712
Netherlands	27,657	2,873	27,406	\$52,842	\$33,540	\$103,508
North Korea	0	500	20,490	\$0	\$2,398	\$29,290
Israel	0	0	17,600	\$0	\$0	\$7,560
United States	11,354	7,752	7,678	\$127,068	\$123,035	\$169,737
Hong Kong	2,399	0	4,205	\$16,374	\$0	\$786
Thailand	0	0	3,014	\$0	\$0	\$4,748
Singapore	0	0	1,070	\$0	\$0	\$18,052
France	279	246	361	\$7,536	\$8,205	\$10,782
Italy	2,198	129	123	\$39,662	\$2,228	\$2,994
Russia	0	430	120	\$0	\$6,450	\$3,356
Australia	2,094	196	60	\$15,512	\$31,143	\$2,387
Bangladesh	1,500	190	30	\$44,500	\$12,680	\$30
Others	1,032	6,759	2,773	\$25,123	\$26,345	\$47,050
Total	1,032,459	1,183,209	1,026,254	\$2,607,301	\$2,602,339	\$2,430,365
Source: China Customs						